

RELATIONS STRAINED IN SYNOD

Testa and Willis
Make Warm
Session.

ATTACK VERACITY
OF MEMBERS

The Bishop Makes a Final Dig at
Second Congregation and Stirs
Hornets' Nest.

QUESTIONS of veracity made on the floor of the Anglican synod last night caused feeling between the bishop's henchmen and the synodsmen from the Second Congregation which threatened to disrupt that body. This was the outcome of the report of the committee on the "Kohala matter" in which the trustees of Christ Church, Kona, were severely censured, and if Synodsmen Testa had had his way, that parish would have been disfranchised. Only the calmness of one or two members of the synod prevented this extreme action, which was clearly the policy of the bishop.

Throughout last night's proceedings there was every attempt made by Bishop Willis to show his dislike of the members of the Second Congregation, and of the Rev. John Osborne's congregation, and his feelings were carried so far into the proceedings as to sanction a resolution that T. Clive Davies, delegate to the Episcopal convention at San Francisco, from the Second Congregation, be forced to divulge the names of the signers of the "memorial" to the convention, as well as the amounts they subscribed to assist in defraying the yearly stipend of the new American bishop. It was stated on the floor, and by the bishop, personally, that these signers, to him unknown, had guaranteed to meet half the expense of the new bishop's salary for five years, and he intimated that he placed no faith in the report. Also that the presiding bishop and members of the convention had been imposed upon by this memorial and the claim of guarantee. Mr. Davies at first refused to speak upon the subject, except in case he be brought before the bar of the house as a prisoner. Synodsmen Testa pressed the matter, and said that Mr. Davies was amenable to the synod for his connection with the Second Congregation.

Mr. Davies, to end the matter, and speaking outside of his position as a synodsmen, finally, and of his own accord, made a statement which surprised the synodsmen and clergy backing the bishop. He said positively that the charge that the Second Congregation originated the memorial was untrue; that the Rev. John Osborne's church had no hand in it; that it was done at the instance of Episcopal churchmen in Hawaii, upon the suggestion of a churchman living in the United States. He read the names of those who guaranteed the \$1,500 a year for five years, which included himself, \$250; George Davies, \$250; W. R. Castle Jr., \$100; Mrs. Schaefer, \$100; John Effinger, \$50; Rev. John Osborne, \$50; Mr. Wakefield, \$50; W. L. Stanley, \$25; C. W. Booth, \$100; W. G. Irwin, \$150; Mrs. Davies, \$200, and others. It was later explained by George Davies that he and any others had the right to place their names to any subscription list they chose; that the synod had no jurisdiction in such a matter, and that the guarantee was to the American church, and not to the Anglican synod, and that until the American church was here there would be no fund.

Bishop Willis insisted that it was clearly a matter which belonged to the synod, and that body should take cognizance of it. The entire meeting was full of sharp digs by the bishop at the synodsmen who were not followers of his policy, and the speeches upon the various resolutions savored more of spite than actual desire to pass resolutions upon their merits. The session began at 5 o'clock, when the report of the "Kohala matter" committee was read by Mr. Testa. The report censured the trustees and said there was no excuse for their action. The report said the statements of certain persons who appeared before the committee had no weight. Blame was placed on everybody who had any connection with the transaction which has almost rent the synod. The report suggested a lack of confidence on the part of the persons making the conditions. There had been an infringement of the rights of the Anglican trustees, for

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI AND SUITE TURNED OUT OF FOUR FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK HOTELS



NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Queen Liliuokalani arrived here incog. Friday, and was turned away from the Waldorf-Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands and Plaza, because the clerks took her and her four companions for part of a company of Black Patti troubadours, and sealed up the registers. Queen Lil was finally recognized by a former subject, who is now a bell boy at the Plaza Hotel. He heard the clerk direct the party to the Hotel Roland, and lost no time making this way there and announcing that the Queen was coming. When the party arrived at the Roland, Secretary Joshua Aea asked the clerk for the two best rooms in the house, one for "two ladies," and the other for himself and friend. "We are very strict in this hotel about whom we take in," said the clerk. "Have you any baggage?" "Sir!" exclaimed Aea, throwing down seventeen trunk and bag checks, "I am tired of these insults. I am the Queen's secretary. The Queen is here."

"What's she doing here?"

"She is Queen Liliuokalani."

That satisfied the clerk. He let the Queen and Myra have room 310, and sent John and Joshua to room 307. The party will spend the winter in Washington, and will endeavor to enter society.

MACKAY TALKS OF THE CABLE

San Francisco is to be the
Eastern Terminal
Point.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27.—John W. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, is here for a week's rest and recreation. In Mr. Mackay's party are his private secretary, R. V. Day, and his attorney, W. S. Wood of San Francisco. Coast Manager L. W. Storrer of the Postal met the party on the arrival of the Owl from San Francisco.

"I am not here for the purpose of seeking a terminus for the proposed cable," said Mr. Mackay. "We have already chosen San Francisco for the terminus. No other place has been seriously considered. We expect to get the bulk of our business from the northern city and the saving in distance in locating the terminus in Southern California would be more than counterbalanced by the overland tolls to San Francisco."

"The work of laying the first section of the cable from California to Honolulu will be started as soon as the cable can be finished and shipped to the two starting points of the section. This ought to take about seventy-five days, and telegraphic communication with Hawaii may confidently be looked for by early fall."

Mr. Mackay added that the United States government would have no proprietary interest in the Trans-Pacific cable. In times of war the cable would be turned over to the State, War and Navy Departments for government business, and government messages would always have precedence over all others.

VAN ORSDEL OUT; BRECKONS IN

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1901.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICA IS WIDE OPEN TO IMPORTATIONS FROM MANILA

The Supreme Court Decides Against Tariff on
Philippine Imports—Honolulu Will Have
Cheap Hardwood, Cigars, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Opinions were rendered in the Supreme Court today in the last two of the insular cases. One of them was that known as the "Fourteen Diamond Ring Case," involving the relationship of the United States to the Philippines from a tariff point of view, and the other what is known as the Dooley case No. 2, involving the constitutionality of the collection of duty on goods shipped from New York to Porto Rico.

In the former case the court, through Chief Justice Fuller, held that the diamond rings brought in from the Philippines, and over which the case arose, should have been exempt from duty under the Paris treaty of peace, as that treaty made the Philippines American territory. The decision in the Philippine case followed closely that of the first Porto Rican case in the last term.

In the Dooley case decided today it was held that the duty collected on goods carried from New York to Porto Rico was permissible, but that it was in reality a tax for the benefit of the Porto Ricans themselves, rather than an export duty, as was claimed by the

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, by steamer Doric from San Francisco: Van Orsdel of Wyoming has withdrawn as a candidate for District Attorney of Hawaii. R. W. Breckons of Wyoming enters the field strongly supported.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

merchants who antagonized the government. In both cases there were dissenting opinions concurred in by four of the nine Justices of the Court.

The decisions were rendered in the room of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, where the Court is sitting temporarily, and owing to the limited space there were comparatively few persons, and those lawyers, present. The delivery of the opinions in chief, with the reading of the dissenting opinions, consumed a little more than an hour, and were listened to with the closest attention.

It is generally believed that the finding in the Philippine case will lead to early efforts to secure legislation for the regulation of our commercial relations with those islands. As the Porto Rican opinion sustains the constitutionality of the Foraker act, no such necessity will arise with reference to Porto Rico.

Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna united in dissenting from the Court's opinion in the Philippine case, but they filed no written statement beyond a mere note in which they said that they "dissented for the reasons stated in their opinions in the case of De Lima vs. Bidwell, Dooley vs. The United States and Downs vs. Bidwell in the last term of the Court."

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Sugar—Raw, firm. Fair refining, 43c; centrifugal, 96 test, 34c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, firm. Crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.50c; granulated, 4.90c.

The government surplus for November was \$5,517,860.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST WORD TO CONGRESS

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates filled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men, who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should, as nearly as possible, be modeled on our homestead system.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Declares for Reciprocity With Special Advantages to Cuba, the Cable and the Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—There was a full gathering of Senators and members of the House today for the purpose of hearing the message of the President. Despite the cold and penetrating rain there was a great attendance in the galleries, and the interest was intense. When the committee which had waited upon the President reported that he would send the message they were followed in a minute by Major Pruden, who reported the message.

There was no demonstration in the Senate, but in the House when the passages referring to anarchists were read there was applause, and when the declaration in favor of the Chinese exclusion law was heard there was much applause from both sides of the chamber. There was a continual show of interest, and while ordinarily there is a small attendance and little interest, there were few members who left their seats, but all followed the reading from printed copies.

Among the most important declarations are those in favor of reciprocity and the giving to Cuba of all possible advantages; for the cable and the canal; for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, and most strongly in favor of the Monroe doctrine and the increase of the navy. The message in part is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions caused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while he never had any public man in his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standing in lofty integrity in public life, he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the make-up of a national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public and private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even those base apologies cannot be urged.

President Roosevelt then devoted much space to his eulogy upon the dead president and to reflections upon anarchy and anarchism, saying in one place: "When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by the men who preach such doctrines and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites almost discontent."

After further comment, this recommendation is made: "I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meetings to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their vigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress."

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who attempts to kill the president or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment of an all-around attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Turning to the condition of the country at large, the president says business confidence has been restored and the nation is to be congratulated upon its present abounding prosperity. He comments upon the greater growth of cities than the country, and upon the growth of fortunes as well, saying that the creation of the great corporate fortunes is not due to the tariff, nor to any governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world. He comments too upon the fact that the rich have not grown richer at the expense of the poor, for the wage earner was never in better condition than at the present time. As to dealing with corporations he says the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation, and that the business character of the man at the head of a concern fixes the gulf between success and failure. He points out the fact that similar conditions as to corporations exist in all other countries, and that to strike at the interests of one set of men endangers the interests of all. He compares the lean years of 1893, beginning in 1893, with the period of plenty now existing, and says it is better to make no laws than to enact inconsiderate legislation, saying the laws of the past against trusts would have been mischievous had they not been ineffective. After further comment along these lines, he says:

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization, because of its many baneful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general public. This is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and, within reasonable limits, controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interests of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business.

In the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

There should be created a cabinet official.

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